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Extra long, extra heavy "Bike" Hose, \$1.25. Racing Suits, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. Athletic Shirts, 50c and 75c. Bicycle Gloves, 50c, formerly \$1.

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BOSTON RUBBER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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A number of Odd Parlor Pieces. You may have them at your own price.

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CAMP-MEETING TRAINS

SUNDAY, JULY 29. ACTON PARK, - Rev. G. L. CURTISS, Speaker

Leave Indianapolis Union Station 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 6 p. m. Arrive Acton Park 9:25 a. m., 2 p. m., 6:27 Leave Acton Park 12:15 noon, 5 p. m., 11 Arrive Indianapolis Union Station 12:45 noon, 5:30 p. m., 11:30 p. m.

Fare, 50c for the Round Trip.

ZION PARK, - FRANCIS MURPHY, Speaker Leave Indianapolis Union Station 9 a.m. Leave Indianapolis North-street Station

Leave North Indianapolis 9:12 a. m.

Arrive Zion Park 9:40 a. m. Leave Zion Park 7:30 p. m. Arrive North Indianapolis 7:56 p. m. Arrive Indianapolis North-street Station Arrive Indianapolis Union Station 8:10

Fare, 50c for Round Trip.

Acton camp meetings hold from July Zionsville camp meetings hold from July 25 to Aug. 17. Excursion tickets on sale daily to both Weekday trains leave Union Station for Acton 7:06 a. m., 11 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.; for Zionsvills, 7:10 a. m., 5 p. m.

IF you contemplate taking a Trip to the Summer Resorts in Michigan, to the Thousand Islands, any point in Canada or up into the Mountains of Virginia and Maryland, to Niagara Falls, the Adirondacks or the White Mountains, be sure and call at the New Ticket Office of the C., H. & D. R. R., No. 2 West Washington street, for rates and full information. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

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CLEVELAND GETS IT.

The Big Methodist Conference to Be Held in That City.

CLEVELAND, O., July 25 .- The committee appointed to definitely decide whether the next Methodist General Conference will be held in Cleveland was in session here to-day. They had only one thing to decide, and that was whether Cleveland could furnish satisfactory guarantees that it would properly care for the great gathering. These were given, and the conference is definitely booked for this city.

Dr. W. A. Hammond's Animal Extracts Celebrine, for the brain; Cardine, for the heart; Testine, Ovarine, etc. Two drachms, \$2.50. Henry J. Huder, Indianapolis, or

Columbia Chemical Company, Washington,

ARBITRATORS NAMED

WRIGHT AND KERNAN, OF NEW YORK, AND JUDGE WORTHINGTON.

Judge Trumbull Thought There Was No Necessity, the Strike Being Over -Congress to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The President to-night appointed the commissioners who are to investigate the controversies between certain railroads and their employes in connection with the recent railroad strike at Chicago and in the West. The statute under which the commission is appointed directs that the Commissioner of Labor shall be one of the commissioners, and that another shall be appointed from the State in which the controversy arose. The commissioners will be Carroll D. Wright and John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Kernan is a well-known lawyer in Utica, New York, and a son of Ex-United States Senator Kernan. He has been a particular and thorough student of labor questions, and has written several important contributions to the literature on this subject. He was chosen because of his undoubted understanding of the subject and his well-known sympathy with the laboring classes. Nicholas E. Worthington is now a judge of the Illinois Circuit Court. He represented the Peoria district in Congress about eight years ago. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Allen presented

a resolution directing the Attorney-general to transmit to the Senate the full copies of all correspondence (telegraphic and otherwise) which has passed between the Department of Justice and the railroads centering in Chicago, from June 1 to the present time. He asked immediate consideration, but Mr. Platt objected and it went over. The resolution for an investigation of the Chicago strikers by the House commerce committee will be called up in the House to-morrow according to the decision of the committee reached to-day.

Trumbull Sees No Need and Declines. CHICAGO, July 25.-Judge Lyman Trumbull has wired to Washington refusing to act as government arbitrator in the Pullman strike Judge Trumbull gives as his reason for declining to act that the arbitrators will confine their investigations to the recent strike, and inasmuch as the trouble is over he sees no need of investigating it.

BROOKSHIRE AGAIN.

Eighth District Democrats Renominate Their Present Representative.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., July 25.-The most forlorn and heartless convention that ever assembled in the Eighth congressional district met in the courtroom at this place to-day and renominated by a seeming unanimity the present incumbent, Hon. E. V. Brookshire. The convention was called together by Chairman Mann, of the district committee. Judge Briggs, of Sullivan county, was selected permanent chairman and Dr. Gillum, of Parke, permanent secretary. Judge Briggs, in his address after taking the chair, said that "the Democratic party was in favor of tariff for taxation only, which was a fundamental principle as old as the party itself." This seemed the keynote, and the only fact uttered by the Judge throughout his ad-

After the resolutions, which were of the usual order, except that they denounced the un-American A. P. A. Society, nominations were called for. It was all fixed for Foley, of Montgomery, to nominate Brookshire, but when Clay county was called some unsophisticated delegate, who apparently grasped the situation, arose, anticipating Foley, and delivered himself of a very poor speech. After two or three like efforts from members of other delegations, Foley got the floor and nominated Mr. Brookshire. Somebody moved to make the nomination unanimous, which motion, being put, met with a few hearty "Noes," to the surprise of the Judge and the convention, but Brookshire was declared the nominee. For several days past there has been a strong undercurrent among the politicians of the district to take up and nominate some one else, feeling, as they do, that the race is hopeless with Brookshire at the head of the ticket, but no other candidate appeared. Many delegates who were in the convention or city said openly that they would not under any circumstances again vote for Brookshire.

Death of Captain Carson.

HILLSBORO, O., July 25.-Capt. Erskine Carson died here to-day. Death was due to a bullet wound received at the first battle of Bull Run, which has caused the veteran more or less trouble stice that time. Captain Carson was the author of the famous dispatch to Governor Foraker asking the latter not to surrender any rebel flags while he was Governor. This dispatch, with the Governor's reply, was lithographed and sent all over the country.

SENATORS IN CAUCUS

May Send the Tariff Bill Back to the Conference To-Day.

After a Two Days' Session the Demoeratic Caucus Adjourns Without a Definite Understanding.

MR. QUAY TAKES A HAND

Proposed Amendment to Recede from the Sugar Schedule.

Senator Caffery Continues His Speech and Warns His Colleagues Not to Slight Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The Senate will accede to the request of the House for another conference on the tariff bill, and its conferees will return to the meeting with those of the House untrammeled by any specific instructions whatever. This was the conclusion of the Democratic senatorial caucus, which adjourned sine die a few minutes after 5 o'clock to-day, after a two days' sitting. While the caucus did not commit itself to any definite line of policy in so many words, the conferees feel, with their Democratic colleagues, that they understand what a majority of them desire, and they believe this to be that they shall stand substantially for the Senate bill. This is not the individual preference of many, cratic Senators, but it represents the opinion of most of them as expressed in the caucus as to the only practical course open to the Democrats, who think that the present Congress must pass a tariff bill of some kind, whether it be what they prefer or not. In other words, the result of the caucus which has just closed is the reascertaining of what was known when the three days' caucus closed last March-that it is impracticable to pass any tariff bill through the Senate which does not meet the demands of the so-called conservative

Senators and the Louisiana Senators. It became evident soon after the caucus convened to-day that the resolution of Senator Jarvis to send the bill back to conference without instructions was the only course open to the caucus. The other propositions presented were those of Senator Vilas and his friends, one of which provided for instructions to the Senate conferees to recede from the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar, without any other change in the sugar schedule, and the other to substitute for the present tariff schedule a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem without any differential, and that of the conservatives to instruct the committee to stand by the Senate amendments. Senator Vilas and two other Senators opposed the latter course, and conservative Senators declared absolutely and emphatically that they would not accept the Vilas proposition to recede from the differential, even though the ad valorem should be increased to 45 per cent. or any other sum within reason.

WANTS PROTECTION. Senator Smith declared that such a change meant the shutting down of the refineries in his State, the throwing of thousands of men out of employment and a general disturbance of industrial conditions such as he could not contemplate with composure and would not accept. The Louisiana Senators indicated a willingness, as they had done yesterday, to accept the substitution of a 45 per cent. duty straight. The proposition did not, however, meet with general favor as the wisest course to pursue, in view of the hostility of the New Jersey Senator and those who acted with him, and in view of the fact that several Senators who stated that they agreed with Mr. Vilas in his opposition to the Sugar Trust, as a matter of principle, advised in favor of the cessation of all efforts to give formal instructions. There have been a few secret conferences, from which so many conflicting reports emanated, and it was apparent that each Senator took away an understanding to suit himself as to what implied instructions the conferees were under. Some felt that the Senate bill would be adhered to, and others that the main point of difference, the one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar, was to be eliminated and perhaps a new sugar schedule presented. But from those Senators who have been managing the bill the statement came with forceful emphasis that on the main propositions on which the House differedsugar, coal and iron ore-there would be no change from the Senate bill when it was

returned from conference. While it may be stated that the friends of the Senate bill, including the so-called conservative Senators, are somewhat more hopeful at securing the retention of all the senatorial amendments, they exhibit no small degree of uneasiness over the Senator Vilas attitude and are unquestionably puzzled over the situation which his motion instructing the Senate conferees to recede from the one-eighth differential on sugar creates. Pressure on the Senator for its withdrawal has been renewed, but he does not say what he will do, but enough has been disclosed to show that before the motion is withdrawn or disposed of, except by being declared out of order or voted upon, some understanding must be reached as to what the sugar schedule will be. Senator Vilas, it is known, is determined to insist on keeping his motion to the front and not to allow the bill to be sent back to conference without instructions until an understanding is reached that the conferees will strike out the one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugar.

PROBABLY BE SENT BACK. One thing which every one felt assured of was that forty-three votes could not be counted on to send the bill back to conference. The speeches to-day were generally shorter than those of yesterday, and were, as a rule, devoted to advising a strenuous effort to secure party harmony on the basis of a bill which would receive the support of forty-three members of the Senate. Senator Vilas spoke in general terms of the constitutional right of the House to originate financial legislation, without denying the concurrent right of the Senate. He suggested that the House privilege in this respect could not be ignored with complacency or safety. He cautioned the caucus in strong terms to avoid all appearance of favoring monopolies in view of the present feeling on that subject. Senators Smith, Blanchard and Caffery also made speeches of some length. Senator Gorman devoted himself to a verbal statement on the parliamentary status of the bill. Great earnestness was exhibited in the speeches of the New Jersey and Louisiana Senators. Other Senators, as a rule, spoke without any manifestation of feeling, and the meeting was, on the whole, far more pleasant than that of yesterday. A vast majority of those who participated in the caucus came out when it adjourned with their faces wreathed in smiles, and most of them indicated by their actions that they believed they had inaugurated a line of policy which would insure the passage of a tariff bill. Some of them who would say nothing as to the proceedings of the caucus, announced 'hemselves as confident of ultimate success of the bill The vote on the resolution to send the bill to conference again was not unanimous. Senator Vilas and a few others opposed it and practically stipulated that their participation in the caucus should not be considered as binding them to support the re-

port of the conference committee when again presented. During the proceedings the attitude of the Populist Senators, Allen and Kyle, who have generally voted with the Democrats on the tariff bill, was alluded to, and one of the Senators present stated that he had been authorized by Senator Allen to

should be continued for the present. The suggestion was not received with favor. Senators Hill, Murphy and Irby were again absent from the caucus to-day. It is understood that an attempt will be made in the Senate to-morrow to carry into effect the instructions of the caucus to have the bill sent back to conference. There may be some delay caused by more speech making, but the Senate members of the conference committee are of the opinion that the conference will be reopened by Friday morning.

St. Louis during the next two years.

A VETERAN EDITOR.

Man Who Published First Photographers' Paper in America.

A new phase was given to the discussion on coal by a proposition that the Senate rate of 40 cents a ton should stand, with a proviso for admitting coal free from such countries as made a reciprocity agreement to admit coal from the United States free. This brought out considerable comment favorable to the proposition, and it was pointed out that this would give the Canadian coal free access to this country, and yet compel Canada to remit her present duty on that article. While no agree-ment was reached, the expressions were so generally favorable to the proposition that it was regarded as one of the points on which a common ground in conference could be reached. There was little discussion on iron ore and nothing was done to change the situation on that article. The action of the Senate caucus was received with much satisfaction by members of the House and throughout the evening they gathered at the public centers and discussed the prospect of a speedy settlement. Although the general understanding of members was that the Senators had not yielded on iron ore and discussed a reciprocity clause on coal, yet the tendency was so strong for a termination of the struggle that there was no criticism of what the Senators were expected to do. Mr. Springer said that the caucus action would be readily accepted by the House, as the point had been reached when the House wanted a bill without any further wrangle over details. This tendency in the House to end the controversy was very marked to-day, and was participated in by members who have heretofore been unyielding. It was apparent, also, that there are many members who would now prefer to have the Senate bill adopted, although they had heretofore supported the House bill through loyalty to Chairman Wilson and their as-

sociates. Representative McMillin, one of the Democratic House conferees on the tariff, called at the White House to-day. He was accompanied by the Chief Justice of Tennessee, and, while the visit was of a social character, the tariff situation was in-formally discussed. Later in the day Mr. McMillin told his associates that he felt absolutely confinent a tariff bill would be agreed on and passed within a few days. in a precarious condition and said that the prevailing sentiment was so strong for some sort of tariff bill that no element would take the responsibility of giving the final and fatal blow to any tariff legisla-

MR. QUAY GIVES NOTICE.

He Favors Receding from All Previous Position on Sugar Schedule. WASHINGTON, July 25 .- Mr. Quay gave notice of three amendments he should offer to the pending motion before the Senate. These motions will still further complicate the sugar situation. Two of his amendments will be to instruct the Senate conferees to recede from the entire sugar schedule, and the third to recede from that portion of the schedule which provides for the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential on refined sugar. His motion will take precedence of any motion instructing the conferees to insist upon the amendments. All motions looking to bringing the two houses together are first in order. Parliamentarians say that amendments to motions to recede or to instruct the conferees to insist on amendments are not in order, but will have to come up as separate propositions. Mr. Vest, in the absence of Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, who is ill, called up the conference report on the tariff bill. He immediately yielded to Mr. Coke, of Texas, who secured the passage by unanimous consent of a bill relating to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexican Railway Company right of way through the Indian Territory. At 1:05 Mr. Caffery took the floor and resumed the speech he began yesterday afternoon, but his remarks did not arouse much interest. He spoke principally as to the justice of the duty on sugar. He plunged into the discussion of the complicated methods of refining sugar in Louisiana, which sugar went into competition with the sugars refined by the trust. He contended that the bounty provision of the McKinley law prevented the extensive refining of sugar by the producers. He made an elaborate argument to prove that, in virtue of the implied contract made with the sugar producers in the bounty provision of the existing law, the Louisiana sugar men asked no more than was their due when they asked for a tariff ample to continue the existence of their industry. He maintained that a fair ad valorem rate of 45 per cent. would furnish sufficient protection both to the producer and the refiner. He predicted that the Louisiana cane growers, with the new facilities coming into use, would in a decado be able to hold their own against the sugar producers of the world. Louisiana e said, was a Democratic State, and did not desire to stand in the way of tariff reform, but he insisted that in marching to the goal of tariff reform his party should not trample the form of his prostrate State. He would not foul his own nest. If the tariff reform measure as prepared infringed on his own ideas of what it should be he should still vote for it, unless it struck down his own State. "Do you want a protective duty sugar?" asked Mr. Stewart, Populist, of

'I do not," replied Mr. Caffery emphatically. "I want the duty on sugar laid purely for revenue purposes. The question preented is whether a great industry, built up under a revenue tariff, shall be strickn down by a change of theory. In conclusion he said that while the position taken by the Louisiana Democrats might have somewhat alienated them from their Democratic colleagues, the fire of Democracy still burned in their breasts, but if tariff reform was pushed too far, he said it "in sorrow, not in anger," they would be compelled to vote against the measure. He also entered an emphatic protest against the provision in the sugar schedule continuing in force the Hawaiian treaty, admitting sugar from those islands free, which, he said, gave the Sugar Trust \$8,000,000 annually. Concluding he said: "As a loyal Democrat, the position I have been obliged to take has almost torn my heart out, but if the alternative comes my allegiance to my State is paramount." Mr. Hunton said that from the first he had recognized the necessity for compromise, and ad voted for many amendments made that did not reflect his personal opinions in order to get a bill that would command forty-three votes. He believed in a duty on coal and iron for purely revenue purposes, with such incidental protection as followed. He applied the same doctrine to sugar that he did to coal. Forty per cent. on sugar he thought a fair revenue duty. He was in favor of the one-eighth differential on refined sugars.

WOMEN IN THE MOB.

Detectives Arresting Those Who Tarred and Feathered Tarsney.

COLORADO CITY, Col., July 25 .- Detectives to-day arrested John Mullins, Herman Rubake and C. C. McKimme, at Colorado Springs, for complicity in tarring and feathering Adjutant-general Tarsney. They were held in bonds of \$5,000. Before bonds could be furnished, Sheriff Bowers, of Colorado Springs, demanded custody of the prisoners and took them to the county jail. Sheriff Bowers asked by what right the Denver detectives had made arrests in El Paso county and was informed that they had been specially authorized by Governor Waite to act in the Tarsney matter, Legal complications may grow out of the matter. The Denver detectives swore out a number of warrants, just how many is not known. It is claimed that, of the number for whom warrants have been issued, two are women, and of the remainder, two are visiting in Iowa or Illinois, and will be brought back. It is said that enough evidence has been secured to convict the suspected parties.

The Turnerbund Convention.

DENVER, Col., July 25.-The convention f the North American Turnernbund today adopted protests against legislation calculated to keep out desirable immigrants and against introducing religious subjects in the public schools. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with laborers and favoring government ownership of railroads, telegraph lines, gas works and mines. It was decided to hold the next convention, in 1896, at Louisville, say that he thought the bounty on sugar | Ky., the vote being 340 for Louisville to 41 | uneasiness is now felt.

ST. LOUIS, July 25 .- At the opening of to-day's session of the Photographers' Association of America, the aged Henry Hunt Schnelling, who is seventy-seven years old and who published in St. Louis the first photographic journal ever published in America, the St. Louis and Canadian Photographers' Journal, was presented to the convention and made an honorary member for life. After the reading of several papers, the association at noon adjourned to meet Friday morning to elect officers. The slate prepared by the nominating committee is as follows: J. S. Schneider president, R. P. Bellsmith first vice president, George Stoeckel second vice president, J. Ed. Roesch treasurer, V. McDonald secretary, and one local secretary. The place of holding the next meeting will also be determined at the final session. The contest promises to be between Philadelphia and Denver, though Milwaukee, Detroit and other places are mentioned. The Eastern members are united in support of Phila-

BEARDSLEY MILLIONS

A WIDOW SHOWS UP WITH A CLAIM ON THE BIG ESTATE.

Beardsley Died Aged Eighty-Four and the Woman Says Her Baby Is His Child.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 25.-Nelson Beardsley, president of two local banks, and director in all of the others; president of the Oswego starch factory, and many times a millionaire, died on Jan. 15 last. Simultaneously a widow named Mrs. Laura A. Armstrong, living in a less pretentious house in a quiet street, a mile away, assumed widow's weeds and gave evidence of the most poignant grief. She sent floral tributes to the dead millionaire's home, but instead of being placed on his coffin they were consigned to the ash heap. She made frequent visits to his grave in Fort Hill Cemetery, and attracted much attention by the publicity she gave to her acts. She personally visited the tradespeople of the city and announced that she was the widow of Nelson Beardsley, ordering that thereafter all bills should be made out in the name of Mrs. Beardsley. Portions of his estate were given to his numerous relations, but the bulk of it was left in trust for his six daughters. Nothing had been said in his will of a wife.

A bomb was exploded to-day, which gives color to the woman's story that she intends to fight for a share of the millions. Through her attorneys she has commenced proceedings to establish her right of dower as the lawfully married wife of Nelson Beardsley in his lifetime, as she had lived with him until the time of his death, and claiming one child, Nelson D. Beardsley, survives as the issue of such marriage, Mr. Beardsley was eighty-four years old at the time of his death. The infant who bears his name in these proceedings is two years

Action was also commenced to recover on two notes alleged to have been given by Mr. Beardsley in 1891 and 1892. The first note is for \$10,000, and is now in the widow's possession. The other is for \$18,000, which she says was deposited in her private apartment in the safe in Mr. Beardsley's bank. That note, she declares, is missing from the box. She brings suit against the executors to recover the value of the two notes and interest. Her attorneys say they commence proceedings in a few days to recover the sum of \$70,000, which, she declares, is the value of certain securities given to her by Mr. Beardsley in trust for their infant child, and which are also said to be missing from her private apartment in the bank's vault. The public announcement of these facts created a sensation today which has never been equaled in the

HONEST DICK TATE FOUND.

The Kentucky Dafaulter Said to Be Dying in Japan.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 25.-Honest Dick Tate, the defaulting State Treasurer of Kentucky, has been located. For years his family had believed him dead, and since his disappearance his wife has died. Ensign Rodman, of the United States navy, who has been on a visit in Kentucky, says that while in Japan, several months ago with his ship, he met Tate and dined with him. Rodman has known Tate all his life. He was averse to betraying him. Tate is badly broken in health, and cannot live long. His bondsmen have paid the last installment on his defalcation, and an effort will be made to induce him to return and tell who were his partners in crime

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE.

The Company Resumes Operations with Nonunion Men.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 25.-After a tieup lasting several weeks, owing to a strike of its employes, the Youngstown Streetcar Company resumed operations to-day with nonunion men. Trouble was anticipated, and, while nothing serious has occurred so far, an outbreak may occur at any time. Ties were piled on the track at the western terminus of the road early in the day by the strikers and cars were stoned in the eastern part of the city, but no one was injured.

COXEY'S FAREWELL.

Leaves His Army at Hyattsville in a Starving Condition.

BALTIMORE, July 25 .- Coxey's army camp at Hyattsville is gradually dispersing. The men have been on the point of starvation. Coxey, in an address to them to-day, told them that about the only thing for them to do now was to go to Washington and beg, get arrested and have the District to support them. Coxey and his son left for home to-day.

TRAGEDY IN THE GARDEN.

Father and Sister Shot by a Boy Who Took Them for Thieves.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 27 .- John Collins, a market gardener, last night thought he heard thieves in his garden and started to investigate. He was followed by his daughter Maggle, Mrs. Collins heard the two and supposed them thieves. Arousing her son William, he got his gun and shot both father and daughter. The former is dead and the latter dying.

Bundes Kreigerfest.

PITTSBURG, July 25.—The tenth annual reunion of the Bundes Kreigerfest will be held in Pittsburg Aug. 18. The celebration is a reunion of ex-members of the German army, and is somewhat similar in its nature to our national encampments of the G. A. R. There will be delegates here from all parts of the United States, and it is believed the attendance will number over six thousand.

Judge Goff Recovering.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 25.—Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States District Court of Appeals, whose serious illness was reported yesterday, is now considered out of danger. On Monday evening he was taken ill with a severe attack of peritonitis and his condition yesterday was somewhat alarming to his family. But little

Illinois Convention Lays Over Senatorial Nomination.

State Ticket Nominated at Springfield with Henry Wulff, of Chicago, for Treasurer of State.

AUTGELD IS A DISGRACE

Terrible Scoring of the Notorious Socialist Governor.

Conventions at Des Moines and Milwaukee Adjourn Without Reaching Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.-When the Republican State convention was called to order to-day it was asserted, with more than usual positiveness, that there would be no nomination for Senator, and such proved the case before night, for the subject was laid on the table by an overwhelming vote. Ex-Congressman Mason was nevertheless as confident as ever, declaring that he would not give up the fight under any circumstances. Mr. Fuller, of Boone, in a speech of some length, proposed that the convention proceed to declare its choice for a United States Senator to succeed Shelby M. Cullom, but this immediately caused a great uproar. Finally Alderman Noble, of Cook county, secured the floor and made a speech opposing the idea of a nomination by the convention. He said he believed it injudicious for the convention to name a candidate. "The different senatorial districts in Illinois," said he, "should select men for the Legislature in whom they could place confidence for the selection of a United States Senator. I believe the selection of a candidate here would take out of the ranks of the Republican party good workers. We are not placed in the position that the Democratic party was in, as it had no recognized Democrat whom the convention could indorse for the United States Senate and was forced to go outside and take up a recognized mugwump and put him up for that honorable position. Their action should be no precedent for this convention." The speaker continued at length amid

the greatest confusion. There were repeated attempts to raise points of order, but the chairman was unable to hear most of them or to check the uproar. Ex-Governor Fifer's voice failed him and he retired from the chair, being succeeded by ex-Governor Ray. A number of other speeches on the senatorial question were made, and the turmoil continued a long time, but finally Chairman Ray's peremptory rulings quieted matters down, and a motion to lay the senatorial matter on the table was carried by a vote of 1,199 to 315.

J. R. MANN'S SPEECH. The convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives. The decorations were limited to a few United States flags and portraits of celebrated Republican leaders. The convention was called to order at 12:15 p. m. by James H. Clark, of Mattoon, chairman of the State central committee, who announced Rev. I. C. Adian, of Dundee, as chaplain. After the prayer the call of the convention was read, and James R. Mann, of Chicago, was named temporary chairman. Mr. Mann addressed the convention, in part, as follows: "In our proud State Democratic success has made the people bow their heads in

shame. Two years ago the Democrats sold

their nomination for Governor to a rich

demagogue, who lacked every instinct of orderly government, who has made every State appointment with a view to his own personal aggrandizement, who has encouraged anarchy, abetted disorder, shielded crime, pardoned criminals, looked smilingly upon mobs and riots, rebuked the courts, scandalized the various State charitable institutions and park boards, and in every respect brought dishonor and discredit upon the fair fame and name of our own glorious State. Last month another Democratic convention bartered a nomination for United States Senator to a wealthy freetrade dilettante, who, not having been sufficiently recognized according to his own judgment by the Republican party, has recently avowed himself a Democrat and now seeks to prove his Democracy by the violence of his opinions. He was nominated by police-made delegates, in pursuance of a scandalous political trade and against the wishes even of a majority of the individual delegates to that convention. This wealthy candidate will soon be traveling around the State in a borrowed suit of old clothes, praising Democratic statesmanship and preaching Democratic free trade, while his wife and her maid are off in Europe spending money there at the cheap prices which he would like to introduce here. He believes in ultimate free trads. He wants to take it by inches. He would cut off a little now and a little more next year, and a little more the following year, and would keep the country in a constant state of struggling poverty in order to ulti-mately have the people of this country do business upon a free-trade basis and compete with the cheap labor not only of Europe but of India and China. This candidate will not be welcome throughout the State this fall. The people are alive to the present situation, and in spite of the outrageous gerrymander and plain attempt of the Democratic party to thus steal the senatorship, the next United States Senator

elected from the State of Illinois will be a Republican. "Thank God, the party of Lincoln and Grant, of Seward and Sumner, of Blaine and Logan and a host of other great statesman leaders still lives. Its principles still survive. It still carries for its banner at the head of its column the stars and stripes. It still has for its leaders great statesmen, and among them are a Harrison, a McKinley and a Reed. It has no apologies to make for its glorious past, and it looks forward to still greater achievements in the

T. N. Jamieson, of Chicago, was elected temporary secretary, and the convention voted to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without debate. The following dispatch from Senator Cullom

MESSAGE FROM CULLOM. "I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the convention to-day. My duty in the present struggle is here. We may yet defeat the pernicious Wilson tariff bill. The death of the bill would mean life to the industries and labor of the country, employment to labor and the end of the lockouts. It would mean that no tariff legislation will be enacted until after the people have a hearing at the polls in November. I trust the convention may be characterized with a spirit of harmony. I am sure its work to-day will be ratified

at the polls." After adopting a resolution declaring that the members of the convention would do their utmost to secure the acceptance by the State of the monument of Abraham Lincoln, with a view to its preservation and care, and directing that a plank to that effect be put in the platform, the convention took a recess till 3 p. m. During the discussion on the question a delegate said that the monument was fast becoming a ruin, having been subjected to outrageous vandalism.

The committee on permanent organization met immediately after the noon adjournment and selected ex-Governor Fifer as permanent chairman and recommended an increase of five members of the State central committee.

When the convention reassembled, at 4 o'clock, the report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted. Ex-